CONDITION OF THE MARKETS

Moderate Business in Wheat, with Advances in December and May Options.

Fair Trading in Corn at a Lower Range of Prices-Oats Dull but Higher-Provisions in Moderate Demand and Fairly Steady.

MONEY, BONDS AND STOCKS,

A Dull and Weak Market in New York-Only One Stok Showing Activity. NEW YORK, Oct. 27 .- Money on call, no loans were repopted; the market closed with money offered at 2 per cent

Prime mercantile paper, 42 @6 per cent. Sterling exchange was dull but steady. at \$4.833 for 60-day bills and \$4.872 for de-

total sales of stocks to-day were 94,743 shares, including the following: Canada Southern, 1,650; Shore, 4,656; Missouri Pacific, 1,350; Northwestern, 3,750; New York Central, 2,120; Reading, 40,000; Richmond & West Point, 7,610; St.

Paul, 1.900; Union Pacific, 6,170; Western Union, 1.700.

With the exception of only one stock the stock market was extremely dull to-day and weak almost throughout, the "bears" and traders hammering the Hat from opening to close, which was weak at the lowest prices. There was a conservatively bullish feeling at the opening, which was made generally at advances over last evening's final figures of from \$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent., though there were some exceptions. Small fractional gains were established in the first few minutes of business, but the "bears" son got to work, selected Reading as a special point of attack, and it quickly became the leader of the list, both in point of animation and weakness. The rest of the list followed slowly until toward the close, when all opposition to the pressure seemed to be abandoned, and more decided weakness became apparent all over the list. The East Tennessee stocks were the weakest features outside of Reading, but there was one strong spot in the market, which was South Carolina. It advanced li per cent, though the stock afterward lost i per cent. The dealings in Reading nearly doubled after 11 o'clock, and the decline assumed larger proportions and ceased only with the close of business. No other feature marked the trading. The active list is almost invariably lower this evening, and while South Carolina advanced

l per cent, East Tennessee second preferred lost 18; Reading, 13, and others fractional The railroad bond market was again dull, with the usual lack of features, the only marked movement in the list being the sharp slump in the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas bonds, probably upon the announcement that Mr. Gould had finished buying for control. The changes in the rest of the issues dealt in were generally for insignificant fractions, except in a few inactive bonds, which have not been quited for some time. St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas firsts lost 6, at 91. The sales of bonds for the week aggregated \$5.854.000 only of bonds for the week aggregated \$5,854,000 only, against \$7,412,000 for last week.

Government bonds were dull and steady.

	State bonds were	neg	lected.	Closing	quota
	tions weres		100		
	Four per et. bonds 1	274	Kansas	& Texas	11
	Four per cent. coup. 1	2714	Lake Er	ie & Weste	'n 17
	Four and a h'f per ot. 1	0838	L. E. &	W. pref	52
	Four and a les coup. 1	0838	Lake Sh	ore	103
	Pacific 6s of '95 1	211_{2}	Louv. &	Nashville	60
	Louisi's stamped 4s.	91	L. & N.	A	43
	Missouri 6s1	01	Mem. &	Charlesto	n. 56
	Tenn. settlem'at 6s.1	00-9	Michiga	in Central.	89
	Tenn. settlem'nt 5s.	70	Mil., La	S. & W	40
	Tenn. settlemn't 3s. Can. Southern 2ds	911	Minn A	S. & W. pi	ref 88
	Cantral Pasitic Late 1	1510	Minn.	St. Louis.	15
	Central Pacific 1sts. 1 Den. & Rio G. 1sts 1	2016	Missons	Pacific	74
	Den. & Rio G. 4s	771	Mobile	& Ohio	9
	Dan. & R. G. W. late	75	Nashvil	le & Chatt	a. 81
	Den. & R. G. W. 1sts	01	New Je	rsey Centr	al. 88
	M K & T man 6a	63 I Inc	Vines nile	A W -	
	M., K. & T. gen. 5s. Mutual Union 6s	584	Norther	n Pacific.	26
	Mutual Union 6s	974	Norther	n Pac. pre	f 61
	M. J. C. int. cert I	004	Chic. &	Northwest	t'n111
	Morth'n Pac. 1sts 1	1658	C. & No	orthw'n pre	f. 142
	Worth'n Pag. 2ds 1	09%	New Yo	rk Central	109
	Northwest'n consols 1	45	N. Y., C	. & St. L.	20
	Northw't debe'n 5s 1	1148	N. Y., O.	& St.L. p	ref 76
	Oregon & Trans. 6s. 1	93	Ohio &	Mississippi	23
	Sa L. & I M. gen 5s	80-8	Ohio &	Miss. pref	831
	St. L. & S. P. gen m1	14	Ontario	& Western	n 17
	St Paul consols 1	23-	Ore. Im	provement	72
	St. P., C. & Pag. 1sts1	02%	Oregon	Wantagrior	94
	Tex. Pacific leta	93 %	Ore. &	Transconti	n'l 30
-	Tex. Pacific 2ds Union Pacific lats 1 West Shore 1	1334	Pagette.	D. & E	26
	West Shore	035	Pittahu		185
4	Adams Express1	46	Pulling	Palace C	160
	Alton & T. Haute	44	Reading	L MINOU-C	50
	Alton & T. Haute	82	Rock I	lami.	107

The weekly bank statement shows the changes:	he following
Reserve, decrease	\$1,202,625
Loans, decresse	347,200
Specie, decrease	210,500
Legal tenders, decrease	219,700
Circulation, decrease	4,200
The banks now hold \$15,528,000 in e	
25 per cent enla	

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

Testerday's Quotations on Produce at the Two Great Commercial Centers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 .- Flour-Receipts, 24, 277 packages; exports, 2,816 brls, 13,630 sacks. Strong and in good demand; 10@15s higher. Sales, 15,900 bris; low extras, \$3.60 @ 4.25; winthe wheat, low grades, \$3,60 @4.25; fair to fancy. \$4.35 06.35; patents, \$5.85@7; Minnesota clear. 4.85 @ 6.25; Minnesota straights, \$5.75 @ 6.85; innesota patents, \$6.25@7.50; Minnesota rye mirtures, \$4.65 05.85 Corn-meal dull.

Wheat-Receipts, 46,550 ba; exports, none; males, 1,648,000 hn futures, 19,000 bn spot. Spot market 1 220 higher and dull; No. 2 red, 01.13 @ 1.131 in elevator, \$1.15 @ 1.16 affeat, 11.15@1.16} f. o. b., No. 3 red, \$1.05; ungraded red, \$1.101 @1.14; No. 2 Chicago, \$1.15 in store; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.112; No. 1 white, 61. 13 01.13; No. 1 red \$1.10 01.19. Options moderately active; lie lower early, advanced 1101to, cloing strong at le over yesterday; No. 2 ref. October, closing at \$1.134; November closing at \$1.14; December, \$1.14% @1.154,

closing at \$1.152; January closing at \$1.171; Liv. \$1.194 @ 1.21, closing at \$1.201. Rye strong, quiet; Western, 67@72c. Barley steady and in demand; No. 1 Canada, @1@91je; Western, 72@87a. Bariey malt nemi-Corn-Receipts, 52,390 Corn-Receipts, 52,390 bu; exports, 34,174 bu; cales, 96,000 bu futures, 161,000 bu spot. Spot market irregular; active; closing steady; No. 2, 49; w49; clevator; 49:250; c afloat; ungraded mixed, 49:250; No. 2 white, 50; c. Options dull, 2 ic lower and steady; October, 49; c; November, 49; c 49; c, closing at 49; c; December, 50; 250; c, closing at 50; January, 48; c, May, 47; c. Oach—Receipts, 59,000 bu; exports, none; sales, 20,000 bu futures, 120,000 bu spot. Spot market

easier; quiet. Options steady, dull; October, 20jc; November, 30jc December, 31jc; spot No. 2 white, 33j@33jc; mixed Western, 28@32c; white Western, 30@40c; No. 2 Chicasgo, 31jc.

Hay firm; shipping, 60c; good to choice, 75@95c.

Hops steady and quiet.

Coffee—Options steady; sales 24,250 bags; Oeber, 13.85 @ 13.90c; December, 13.20 @ 13.25c;
anuary, 13.10 @ 13.15c; March, 13.05 @ 13.25c; pril, 13.05c; May, 13.05@13.15c; June, 13.05@ 13.10c; July, 13c; spot Rio quiet; steady; fair cargos, 152c. Sugar—Raw, dull; nominal for fair refining; refined quiet. Molasses nominal. Rice strong and quiet; domestic, 42 263c; Japan, 42 2

Tallow quiet and steady. Resin dull, com-Eggs steady; Western, 214 222c; receipts, 4,007

Pork quiet. Lard firmer and quiet; sales: Western steam, 8.62 jc; October, 8.20 28.40c, elesing at 8.40c bid; November, 8.33c, December, 8.30c bid; January, 8.29 @8.31c, closing at 8.31c; February, 8.32c asked; March, 8.29c, closing at 8.33c asked; April, 8.34c asked; May, 8.31 @8.35c, closing at 8.35c. Butter steady; mod-marks inquiry; Western dairy, 121 @18c; West-

ern creamery, 16@26c; Elgin; 261@27c. Cheese quiet and about steady; Western, 9@10c.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27. - In wheat a moderate business was reported. There was nothing new in tled, with sales to below and tolo above yesterday's closing figures; then advanced, with some fluctuations, 1@2c above early inside figures, with May taking the lead, and at times ruling is over December. The closing was about lie higher for December, and lie higher for May than yesterday. Corn was traded in moderately at a lower range of prices, the feeling prevailing being one of uneasiness. Opening sales were about to under the closing prices of yesterday, when offerings became quite heavy and the market gradually declined to reacted to ruled easy, and closed to lower than yesterday. Oats were neglected, aside from a small business in May; prices were about the same as yester-day, with no fluctuations. Mess pork attracted a little attention early in the day, and January delivery was advanced 15@30c. Later the market ruled quiet, and prices declined 21 @5c. Lard was only moderately active, and the feeling somewhat unsettled. Early the market was stronger, .02 c higher, but soon settled back, and ruled quiet to the close. In short-rib sides trading was moderate, with the bulk of the purchases by a prominent local operator. Prices

	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat-October		\$1.16	\$1.16	\$1.16
November	\$1.155g	1.163	1.1538	1.164
December	1.1714	1.1819	1.17	1.18
Мау	1.17	1.19	1.17	1.187
Corn-October	41	41	4078	4070
November	4119	412	4034	4078
December		3958	3914	3939
May		3878		383
Osts-October	2414	2414	244	2434
November		2429	2430	2419
December	2518	251g	251a	2516
May	2914	2938	2914	294
Pork-October		14.50	14.50	14.50
November		14.40	14.40	14.40
January	14.25	14.45	14.25	14.423
May	14.65	14.70	14.65	14.70
Lard-October	8.12	8.121	8.1212	8.124
November	8.0719	8.071	8.00	8.00
January	8.021	8.05	8.00	8.0214
May	8.15	8.20	8.15	8.20
Short Ribs-Octob'r	*******	7.55	7.50	7.50
January	7.25	7.321	7.25	7.324

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour, quiet, firm and nominally higher, millers in some instances asking 15@25c advance. No. 2 spring wheat, \$1.15\dagger al.16; No. 3 spring wheat, \$5c al. 15\dagger al.16; No. 2 corn, 40\dagger corn, 20\dagger corn, 20 8.25c; short-clear sides (toxed), 8.12 08.25c; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gai, \$1.20; sugars, cut-loaf, 81 @81c; granulated, 71c; stand-

On the Produce Exchange, to-day, the butter market was quiet and steady: Elgin creamery, 261 @271c; choice Western, 23 @25c; fair to choice

Receipts—Flour, 20,000 brls; wheat, 41,000 bu; corn, 168,000 bu; cats, 150,000 bu; rye, 17,000 bu; barley, 114,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 11,000 bris; wheat, 19,000 bu; corn, 301,000 bu; oats, 84,000 bu; rye, 6,000 bu; barley, 59,000 bu.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 27.—Wheat—Western easy at an advance; No. 2 winter red, spot and October, \$1.08\(^1\)201.08\(^3\)4; November, \$1.09\(^1\)201.09\(^3\)4; December, \$1.11\(^1\)201.11\(^3\)4; Januacy, \$1.13\(^1\)201.13\(^3\)4. Corn—Western easy; mixed, spot and October, \$49\(^1\)4\(^1\)4\(^1\)204.5\(^3\)204.5\(year, 45 9 245 5c; January, 44 5 24 47 5c; February, 44 5 24 47 5c. Oats dull and easy; Western white, 31 23 3c; Western mixed, 28 23 0c; graded No. 2, white, 32 2c. Rye dull and easier at 66 c. Hay dull and small inquiry; prime to choice Western, \$16 20 16.50. Provision steady and unchanged. Butter firm; Western packed, 13 21 8c; best roll, 17 21 9c; oreamery, 22 27 c. Eggs firm at 21 2 22 2c. Receipts—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 33,000 br; corn, 4,000 br; oats, 6,000 br; rve, 600 br. Shipments—Flour, 400 brls. Sales—Wheat, 574,000 br; corn, 24,000 br.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle in Good Supply, Dult and Lower-Hogs Closed Weak-Sheep Unchanged. INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 27.

CATTLE-Receipts, 700, shipments, 700. There was a liberal supply, and mostly of common and medium shippers; the market was the dullest of the season and 10 to 20 cents lower on that class; while best grades were about the same: few loads of shippers went through in the first hands; about all

and berg account of the same was an arrest manage an
closed up at the close.
Export grades84.60@5.25
Good to choice shippers 3.60@4.30
Fair to medium shippers 3.0003.40
Common shippers 2.40@2.80
Feeders, 1,050 to 1.200 pounds 3.00 23.60
Stockers, 700 to 900 pounds 2.4022.80
Good to choice heifers 2.50@3.00
Common to medium heifers 1.75 2.25
Good to choice cows 2.35@2.75
Fair to medium cows 1.75@2.20
Common old cows 1.0001.60
Veals, common to good 3.00 24.00
Bulis, common to good 1.5072.50
Milkers, per head18.00@32.00
Hogs-Receipts, 4,775; shipments, 2,500. Quality
fair; market opened steady at yesterday's prices, but
closed weak and lower.
Heavy packing
Mixed packing 5.2025.35

Heavy roughs...... 4.00@4.75 SHEEP AND LAMBS-Receipts, 425; shipments, 500. The supply was very light for Saturday: quality was fair; market was steady at unchanged pri-Good to choice......\$3.50@3.80

Fair to medium...... 3.00@8.35 Lambs 3.00 24.00 Bucks, per head 2.00 23.00 Elsewhere.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 100; shipments. 1,300. Market steady; choice heavy native steers, \$5.25.50; fair to good native steers, \$4.40.25; butchers' steers, medium to choice, \$3.40.24.40; stockers and feeders, fair to good, \$2.23.15; rangers, corn-fed, \$3.24.10; grass-fed, \$2.10.23. Hogs-Receipts, 1,200; shipments, 800. Market steady; choice heavy and butchers' selections,

5.50; light grades, ordinary to best, \$5.20@5.35.
Sheep-Receipts, 13; shipments, 800. Market strong; fair to choice, \$3@4.40. Horses-Receipts, 200; shipments, 12; Texans and Indians, in car-loads, \$20 235. KANSAS CITY, Oct. 27 .- The Live Stock Indicator reports: Cattle-Receipts, 3,500; shipments, 2,000. Market about steady for good and dull and weak for common. Good to choice corn-fed, \$4.75 35.25; common to medium, \$3.25 24.60; stockers and feed-

ers, \$1.50@3.40; grass range steers, \$1.50@3.15; cows, \$1.25@2.75. Hogs-Receipts, 4,300; shipments, 810. Market weak, opening 5@10c lower and closing 15@20c lower. Good to choice, \$5.40@5.50; common to medium, \$4.75@5.30; skips and pigs, \$3@4.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,800; shipments.—. Market steady. Good to choice, \$3.50@3.75; common to

CHICAGO, Oct. 27 .- The Drovers' Journal reports: Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; shipments, none. Market nominally steady; beeves, \$3 \$25.25; stockers and feeders, \$1.90\$3.35; cows, bulls and mixed, \$1.35\$2.80; bulk, \$2\$2.40; Texas cattle, \$1.60\$

Hogs-Receipts, 3,000; shipments, 4,000. Market steady at average decline of 10c; mixed, \$5.15@5.55; heavy, \$5.25@5.55; light, \$5.15@5.50; skips, \$3.25@5.10. Sheep-Receipts, 1,600; shipments, 400. Market steady: natives, \$2.50@3.90; Westerns, \$2.75@3.40; Texans, \$2.50@3.15; lambs, \$3.75@5.25. EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Oct. 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 456; shipments, 684. Nothing doing, all through consignments. Seventeen ears of cattle shipped to New York to-day.

Hogs-Receipts 1,600; shipments, 2,600. Market slow. Philadelphias. \$5.7025.80; mixed, \$5.6025.65; Yorkers. \$5.4025.55; common to fair, \$52 5.25; pigs, \$4.75@5. Fifteen cars of hogs shipped to New York to-day.

Sheep—Receipts, 1.400; shipments, 1,000. Market steady and prices unchanged. BUFFALO, Oct. 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,900 through: 360 sale. Export steers steady at \$50

Sheep and Lambs-Receipts, 600 through; 800 sale. Market firm. Sheep, \$3.50 \$4.15; lambs, \$5.25.75. Hogs-Receipts, 4,500 through: 2,880 sale. Market steady. Mediums, \$5.55%5.60; Yorkers, \$5.50%5.60; light and roughs unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 830; shipments, 250. Market steady.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 430; shipments, 400.

Market steady. Lambs in fair demand and firm at \$3.5025.50. Hogs quiet and easier; common and light, \$4.25 @5.35; packing and butchers, \$5.15@5.50. Receipts, 4,000; shipments, 1,000.

INDIANAPOLIS MARKETS.

The Trade of the Week Hardly Up to the Average of Preceding Ones. INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 27.

In no branch of trade has the volume of business in the past week reached expectations. There has been a dragging tendency which is explained by the interest taken in politics and the unfavorable weather which prevailed on three days of the week. Fluetuations in values have been few, and in most cases upward in their tendency. In groceries, coffees are | cent higher than a week ago, and canned goods have taken on a firmer tone reported scarcity of certain descriptions. Sugars bave been somewhat un-

off ; cent in the East, but to-day were reported taking on a firmer tone. Druggists are baving a good trade. Several articles are advancing in their tendency, turpentine and oils being of the number. The flour market is unsettled. The the general situation, and the market was a article is by no means as firm as two weeks ago, local one, outside influences apparently having although there is a good demand for certain little effect. The opening was somewhat unset-

grades. The wool market rules quiet. In the produce markets trade is fairly active. Receipts of apples are liberal. Choice, fancy eating apples can be bought at \$1.75 per barrel. To bring \$2 they would needs be extraordinarily fine fruit. Very fair apples were selling on track to-day at 25 cents per bushel. Beans are firm at the recent advance; early frosts nipped the crop badly, it is stated. Receipts of cranberries are liberal; prices firm. The stock of grapes is rapidly disappearing; there are but few Delawares on the market. Peaches and pears, as well, are about through for this year; there are still some Duchess pears offered at \$5 per barrel. Potatoes are in abundant supply, and are selling from car at 35 to 40 cents per bushel; choice Northern stock will bring 45 cents per bushel. Onions are in large supply and selling at low prices. The market is overstocked with quinces, and prices are break-ing. The poultry market is weaker in tone, and lower prices are intimated. Eggs and choice butter are in good demand at the best quotations. Receipts of game are still limited and prices rule strong. Other markets present no

There was a fair attendance on 'Change to-day, and the bidding was more spirited than on Friday, still buyers bid with caution on futures. The Indianapolis Market Report says of the

"Wheat-Receipts posted for past two days, 25 cars against 31 cars for preceding period. Market for milling grades is strong, while lower grades are slow sale. No. 2 red salable at \$1.08 @1.084. No. 3 red salable at \$1 @1.04; rejected selling at 80 292c for poor to good samples, and choice at 94c @\$1.

"Corn-Receipts posted for past two days 19 cars, against 6 cars for preceding period. Market quiet; white grades slow sale; mixed in only fair demand. No. 1 white salable at 44c; No. 2 white salable at 43 a44e; No. 2 mixed salable at 42 c; No. 3 mixed, 42c; No. 2 yellow, 420 42 to New corn, cool and sweet, in demand at 314 2324c, delivery during November. New ear

"Oats-Receipts posted for past two days 11 ears, against 5 care for preceding period. Market is dust; local jobbers are in the market for only small lots; shippers report a very limited demand. No. 3 white is salable at 26 226 c; No. mixed, salable at 23½c; rejected at 22c. "Feeds-Bran; market dull at \$12@12.25. Hominy feed in demand at \$14.75@15.00. "Hay and Straw-Demand for all grades good. No. 1 timothy seils readily at \$14; No. 1 timothy at \$12 50; mixed, \$10.50 211.50; No. 1 prairie, \$8.50 29.50; No. 2 prairie, \$7.00 28.00. There is a limited demand for straw at \$5.00@

5.50; rye straw, \$6.00@6.50." The Jobbing Trade.

CANNED GOODS. Peaches - Standard, 3-pound, \$1.80@2.00; 3-pound seconds, \$1.40@1.60. Miscellaneous - Blackberries. seconds, \$1.40@1.60. Miscellaneous—Blackberries, 2-pound, 80@90c; raspberries, 2-pound, \$1.15@1.30; pineapple, standard, 2-pound, \$14.0@2.50; seconds, 2-pound, \$1.10@1.20; cove oysters, 1-pound, full weight, 95c@\$1; light, 65@70c; 2-pound, full, \$1.70@1.80; light, 90c@\$1; string beans, 85@95c; Lima beans, \$1.20@1.30; peas, marrowfat, \$1.20@1.40; small, \$1.50@1.75; lobsters, \$1.85@2; red cherries, 95c@\$1.10; strawberries, \$1.20@1.30; salmon (lbs), \$1.90@2.50.

COAL AND COKE. Block, \$3.25 \$\psi\$ ton; Minshall, \$3.50 \$\psi\$ ton; Jackson, \$3.75 \$\psi\$ ton; Pittsburg, \$4 \$\psi\$ ton; Raymond city, \$4 \$\psi\$ ton; Winifrede, \$4 \$\psi\$ ton; Campbell Creek, \$4 \$\psi\$ ton; Hocking, \$3.75 \$\psi\$ ton; Island City, \$3 \$\psi\$ ton; nut, \$2.75 \$\psi\$ ton; Highland, \$2.75 \$\psi\$ ton; Duggar (Peacock) lump, \$3 \$\psi\$ ton; nut, \$3 \$\psi\$ ton, chestnut, No. 4 and stove anthracite, \$7 \$\psi\$ ton; egg and grate anthracite, \$6.75 \$\psi\$ ton; gas coke, 13c \$\psi\$ bu; crushed coke, 14c \$\psi\$ bu. All soft coal, nut size, 50c \$\psi\$ ton less than the above prices on the series on the series on the series on the series of the series on the series on the series on the series on the series of the series on the series on the series on the series on the series of ton less than the above prices on the same quality

of lump coal.
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.
APPLES—Per brl, choice, \$1.50@2; common, 75c
@\$1.25; selling in bulk on track, 30@40c P bu.
CRANBERRIES—Per brl, \$7.50@9.00; bushel boxes, choice, \$3.00. GROCERIES. Coffees—Ordinary grades, 141921519c; fair, 1621619c; good, 17218c; prime, 19220c; strictly prime to choice, 20221c; fancy green and yellow, 21222c; old government Java, 30231c; ordinary

Java, 26@27c, imitation Java, 24@25c; roasted coffees, 214c.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—New Orleans molasses. fair to prime, 30@35c; choice, 40@50c. Syrups, 30 FLOUR SACKS-No. 1 drab, 4 brl. \$33 P 1,000; 19 brl. \$17; lighter weight, \$1 P 1,000 less.

LEAD-708c for pressed bars.

DRIED BEEF-11@13c. SPICES-Pepper, 1849@19c; allspice, 10012c; doves, 24@28c; cassia, 10@12c; nutmegs, 70@85c STARCH-Refined pearl, 3@34c P 15; Eureka, 6c: Champion gloss lump, 3404; improved corn,

SHOT-\$1.4501.50 # bag for drop. SHOT—S1.40 1.50 4 bag for drop.

SUGARS.—Hards, 776 285 sc; confectioners' A, 714 20
75 sc; standard A, 718 20 714c; off A, 714 20 73 sc; white
extra O, 738 20 714c; fine yellows, 72 718c; good
yellows, 718 20 714c; fair yellows, 612 26 4c; common
yellows, 618 26 14c.

SALT.—In car lots, 90c; small lots, \$1.00 21.05. Twing—Hemp, \$12@18c \$ m; wool, \$210c; flax, 20@30c; paper, 18c; jute, 12@15c; cotton, 16@25c. Woodenwars—No. 1 tubs, \$7.75@8.00; No 2 tubs, \$6.75@7.00; No. 3 tubs, \$5.75@6.00; 3-hoop pails, \$1.75@1.80; double washboards, \$2@2.75; common washboards, \$1.20@1.85; clothes-pins, 50

WOODEN DISHES -- Per 100, 1 th, 20c; 2 ths, 25c ms, 30c: 5 ms, 40c. WRAPPING-PAPER-Crown straw, 18e & bundle nedium straw, 27c; double-crown straw, 36c; heavy weight straw, 1% 20c P ib; crown rag, 20c P bundle; medium rag, 30c; double-crown rag, 40c; heavy-weight rag, 2423c P ib; Manila, No. 1, 829c; No. 2, 54264c; print paper, No. 1, 627c; book paper, No. 3, S. & C., 10211c; No. 2, S. & C., 829c; No. 1, S. & C., 7408c.

IBON AND STEEL. Bar iron (rates), 202.25c; horse-shoe bar, 3.25c Norway rail rod, Sc; German steel plow-slabs, 4c; American drill steel, 10212c; Sanderson tool steel, 16c; tire steel, 4c; spring steel, 6c; horse shoes # keg, \$4.2524.50; mules shoes # keg, \$5.2525.50; horse nails # box, 8d., \$5; steel nails, 10d and larger, \$2.2522.35 # keg; other sizes at the usual dvance; wire nails, \$2.90.

TINNERS' SUPPLIES—Best brand charcoal tin, IC. 10x14, 14x20, 12x12, \$6.75; IX, 10x14, 14x20 and 12x12, \$8.50; IC, 14x20, rooting tin, \$5.25; IC, 20x28, \$10.50; block tin, in pigs, 27c; in bars, 29c. Iron—27 B iron, 34c, 27 C iron, 5c; galvanized, 50 and 10 per cent, discount. Sheet zinc, 7c. Copper bottoms, 30c. Planished copper, 36c; solder, 16@ LEATHER, HIDES AND TALLOW.

LEATHER—Oak sole, 33@37c; hemlock sole, 26@32c; harness, 30@35c; skirting, 37@38c; black bridle, \$60@65; fair bridle, \$60@78 \$2 doz.; city kip, \$60@80; French kip, \$85@120; city calfskins, \$1.15@1.80. HIDES.-No. 1, sured, 7c; No. 2, 5c; No. 1 green, 5c; No. 1 calf, green, 5c; No. 1 calf, cured, 62c; No. 2, 2c off; dry salt, 7c; flint, 8c. SHEEPSKINS-Pelts. 25 270c. TALLOW-Prime, 4 24 24 4c.

GREASE .- Brown, 21ge; yellow, 23ge; white, 31ge. OIL CARE. Oil Cake-\$23 * ton; oil meal, \$23. PRODUCE.

BEANS-Choice hand-picked navy, bu; medium hand-picked, \$2.25 2.40. BEESWAX-Dark, 18c; yellow, 20c. BUTTER-Fair creamery, 14 216c; choice, 20 22c; country, 10 212c; common, 7 29c. EGGs-Shippers paying 17c; selling from store at 18@19c. FEATHERS Prime geese 350 P Ib; mixed duck GAME—Ducks, mallard, \$3.50@4.00 \$\pi\$ doz; pheasants, \$5.00 \$\pi\$ doz; prairie chickens, \$6.00 \$\pi\$ doz; quails, \$2.50 \$\pi\$ doz; squirrels, \$1.00@1.25 \$\pi\$ oz; venison, 18c ? ID.

doz; venison, 18c 7 ib.

POULTRY—Hens, 8c; chickens, 8c; young turkeys, 8c; hen turkeys, 8c; toms, 576c; roosters 3c; geese, full-feathered. 7 doz. \$4.80; plucked \$3.5074 20; ducks, old and young, 6177c.

WOOL—Tub-washed and picked, 33735c; un, washed, medium and common grades, if in good order, 22c; unwashed fine, 17728c; fleece washed, if light well washed and in good order, 28730c; burry and unmerchantable, according to their value. PROVISIONS

PROVISIONS

JOBBING PRICES—Smoked meats—Sugar-cured hams, 10 to 12 fbs average, 134c; 15 fbs average, 13c; 17 fbs average, 124c; 20 fbs average, 124c; 22 fbs average, 124c; English-cured breakfast bacon, light or medium, 14c; sugar-cured shoulders, 10 to 12 fbs average, 10c; California hams, light or medium, 104c; dried beef hams, 114c; dried beef hams, knuckle pieces, 114c; dried beef hams, thin pieces, 9c. Bacon—Clear sides, medium average, 11c; blear backs, medium average, 114c; clear bellies, medium weight, 11c. Dry salt and Pickled Meats—Clear sides (unsmoked), 104gc; clear bellies (unsmoked), 104gc; clear pork, \$\psi\$ bel 200 fbs, \$18.00; family mess pork, \$\psi\$ bel 200 fbs, \$16.00; ham or rump pork, \$\psi\$ bel 200 fbs, \$16.00; Bologna—Skin, large or small, 74gc; cloth, large or small, 7c. Lard—Pure winter leaf, kettle rendered, in tierces, 11c; in one-half brls, 114c; in rendered, in tierces, 11c; in one-half brls, 114c; in 50-m cans in 100-m cases, 114c; in 20-m cans in 80-m cases, 114c. Refined Lard—In tierces, 10c; in 50-m cans in 100-m cases, 104c.

Clover—Red, choice, 60 ib bu, \$4.50 \(\alpha 4.75 \); glish, choice, \$4.30 \(\alpha 4.60 \); White, choice, \$6.75 \). 7.50; Alsike, \$6.75 \(\alpha 7.50 \); Alsike, \$6.75 \(\alpha 7.50 \); Alsike, \$6.75 \(\alpha 7.50 \); Alsike, \$5.20 \). 7.50. Timothy—Choice 45 ib bu, \$1.85 \(\alpha 2.70 \)
Blue grass—Fancy, 14 ib bu, \$0 \(\alpha 81.00 \). Orch 25. grass—Extra clean, 14 ib bu, \$1.25 \(\alpha 1.50 \). Red up, \$0 \(\alpha 81.00 \). Verglish blue grass. -choice, 14 m bu, 80c@\$1.00. English blue grassr 24 m bu, \$1.25@1.50. Acme lawn grass, 14 m bd. \$1.75@2.25. Seed rye, 65c & bu. Flaxseed, selecot ed, \$1.30@1.50 per bu. Hemp, 31gc. Canary, 41gct Rape, 7c per fb. Spinach—Bloomsdale savoy-leas (sealed bags), 30c per fb. Turnip seed, 30@40c per fb.

FIELD SEEDS Wholesale and retail at C. F. HUNTINGTON & CO.'S successors to Huntington & Hose, 78 and 80 h. Mar bet st., Indianapolis. Samples and prices on application

THE best regulator of digestive organs and the best appetizer known is Angostura Bitters. Try it, but beware of imitations. Get the gensettled for three days past, and although no | nine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Sie-changes were made in this market, they went | gert & Sons.

FRATERNITIES AND ORGANIZATIONS.

Odd-Fellows. Germania Lodge on Thursday night conferred the initiatory degree. J. B. Kimball, P. G. M., of Kendallville, was in the city on Thursday.

The charter of Palace Lodge, at Winslow, Pike county, has been restored. Harris Lodge, of Mount Jackson, gave a social in its lodge-room on Thursday night. A canton Patriarchs Militant will be mustered at Valparaiso on the 16th of November. The Grand Encampment meets in annual ses-

sion Nov. 20, and the Grand Lodge on the 21st. The net increase in membership in the order in this State, for six months ending June 30, is After Jan. 1, 1889, the Degree of Rebekah can only be conferred in a degree lodge of that

The initiatory and probably the first degree will be conferred by Philoxenian Lodge on Wednesday night.

Indianapolis Lodge is preparing to give an exhibition of the degree work during the coming session of the Grand Lodge. R. L. Reynolds, of Philoxenian Lodge, has returned from his trip to California, Denver and Kansas City. He contemplates a trip to Mays-

ville, Ky.

The Odd-Fellows Mutual Aid Association of Indiana has paid Mrs. Plank, of Logansport, and Mrs. Brenton, of Petersburg, each \$2,500, and Mrs. Ward, of Altamont, Kan., \$1,000. There will be a called meeting of Canton Indianapolis, to-morrow night, for the purpose of receiving uniforms. The meeting will be an open one, and the members of the various lodges

of the city are invited to meet with them. Grand Patriarch Milice, of Warsaw, was in the city on Thursday. He is also commander of this department, Patriarchs Militant. His canton, lodge and camp tendered him a reception on his return from California, last week.

Knights and Ladies of Golden Rule. The grand commander of Indiana, Sir Knight W. H. Hall, with the aid of his deputies, expects to double the membership in the State within the next six months. Castle Good Will is in good condition. The

attendance at meetings is not quite the average. but there are some very enthusiastic members and the castle will yet be among the most prosperous in the city. Castle Marion is holding its own, the attendance being good. An evidence of interest in the

order is the new propositions for membership that are being received nearly every meeting night. This castle will attend, in a body, the social to be given by Castle Enterprise. The Supreme Commandery of this order, at its session in August, made a complete change in its beneficiary laws, which are much better in more nearly equalizing the cost of insurance to its members. The superiority of the new over the old law is shown by an increase in membership of nearly three hundred in less than two months. At the present time there are three castles in this city with a very fair membership. Castle Enterprise, in this city, is increasing in numbers. Its sessions are well attended and a deep interest is always manifested. This castle is noted for its socials and entertainments, which are well patronized by the public, the admission always being free to all, the expense of conducting them being met by serving refreshments. The castle will have another social at its hall, southwest corner Tennessee and Washington streets, on Wednesday night. Nov. 14. A literary and musical programme will be one of the attractions, after which all

Notes for Wheelmen. Torn Hay, the secretary of the Indianapolis

who may desire will trip the light fantastic

lub, is a racer who does not make excuses after delest A. D. Johnson has returned from Cincinnati

where he was in business all this season. He speaks favorably of their roads. On Thanksgiving morning the local wheelmen ntend to have various races, for blood only, at the State fair grounds. No charge for admis-

Taylor has decided to quit racing from now on. It is believed he will, until the races of next sesson begin, then it is believed he will be Josh Zimmerman is always ready to go. He leads the boys this season on road riding, and

since Johnson has come we expect to see some "tall riding." Chief Consul Probat, of Terre Haute, was here Friday fixing details for the 1889 season. The tour and races are going to be the best ever

The road race fell through as the boys could not push the wheels for twenty-five miles over the country roads. The race may yet be run, provided roads and weather are suitable. Art Newby, as captain, has the pluck to take the run if nobody besides himself shows up. That is the way to do it, and soon the riders will know that when a run is called a run will take

At last the Indianapolis Wheelmen's Club have secured a room with all the latest improvements. and the only drawback is that in the came building and the next room are the headquarters of the Democratic county committee.

The roads are such they are unridable, and all wheelmen are hoping and praying for asphalt to be completed. They wish they had thirty miles of it. The streets are too rough, too dirty and too rutty. The block pavements are the same.

Enterprise Legion. The Enterprise Legion, a new beneficiary or-ganization, is purely local in its nature, not exending beyond the borders of Marion county. It proposes to operate on the plan of creating a reserve fund from which all claims shall be met and paid within twenty-four hours after death. Equal assessments on all of its members are to be made, and only one assessment is to be issued each month. All claims over and above the amount realized from the one assessment are to be paid from the reserve fund. It will not have any supreme or grand lodge or officers to support. The only person receiving a salary will be the secretary, who will be paid in accordance with the time it takes to perform his duties. This organization has just completed its code of laws and had them printed, which will be given to the public in a few days. Anyone wishing information can secure the same by calling at No 13 South Mississippi street, city. The Legion has already nearly one hundred members on the rolls.

United Ancient Order of Druids. Capital City Grove has elected the following officers: Noble Arch, Jno. Loth; V. A., I Penny: secretary, Wm. H. Bowman; treasurer, Jas. Harrison. They will be installed next Thursday night. The trustees are Jno. Loth, Oscar P. Keely and I. Penny. The Supreme Grand Grove of the United States, at its last session, made many changes in the laws of the order. Among the best is that of taking into membership young men at the age of eighteen years. This will be the means of causing the

order to grow rapidly. Chosen Friends.

Alpha Council received six new petitions at Universal Council attended the funeral of Mrs. Lena Schwartz last Friday morning. An important matter is to be considered by Venus Council Tuesday evening. All members should be present.

Three thousand dollars was forwarded to Shulzberger, guardian of the children of D. Emden, deceased, by Universal Council last

Improved Order of Red Men. Palmetto Tribe is prosperous, and a number of new members will be initiated soon. The Great Council meeting at Lafayette had good reports from all representatives of the order throughout this State.

Secret League. Indianapolis Lodge, Secret League, will give a social at its hall, Mansur Block, on next Thursday evening, Nov. 1.

Knights of Pythiae. Star Lodge, No. 7, K. of P., will confer the first rank on four candidates, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 30.

How Green Turtles Are Tortured. Brookivn Eagla la l'ish Commissioner Eugene Blackford's

place one day last week were dozens of mammoth green turtles. They were on their backs. There is no more forcible example of man's thoughtless cruelty than the manner in which turtles are treated. The green turtle is captured by nets in the Gulf of Mexico. The boats engaged in this business are called turtlers. When a turtle is captured slite are cut in its flippers and they are tied together by stout cords. On their backs with their flippers thus tied the turtles are as restricted in their movements as a man in a straight jacket. These bosts are generally out from two to three weeks before a load is secured, and therefore the first turtles caught lie there on their backs this length of time before being shipped North. They do not arrive in New

die of starvation. This is no exaggerated account. The turtle will live about three months without water or food. Death from starvation sometimes puts on end to their sufferings. Oftentimes their eyes almost burst from their sockets. Green turtle is worth in New York 15 cents a pound, live weight. It is bought principally by restaurants and hotels. A turtle is killed by cutting off his head, and this is done after it has been received at the place where it is to be eaten. Its shell has no commercial value. It is boiled with the rest of the body, be-

TIDE GAUGES. An Instructive Talk with Prof. Davidson, of

cause much of the fat clings to it.

the Coast Survey. San Francisco Examiner. Prof. George Davidson, of the Coast and Geo-detic Survey, recently telegraphed Chief Super-intendent F. M. Thorne that the self-registering tide-gauge at Sausalite had commenced to mark the traces of an earthquake transmitted through the ocean. Up to noon the following day the traces, though very irregular, continued. An Examiner reporter saw the Professor the same evening, and asked him if he had any means of

knowing whether this earthquake was identical with the submarine eruptions which occurred in Gulf Pachili, on June 20 last, and continued for two months or more. "It is not," said the Professor. "The earthquake waves, as we get them on the self-registering tide gauge, travel at the rate of 400 miles an hour. They come across the Pacific Ocean from Japan in twelve hours, and from Crakatoa in about eighteen hours. It takes them from sixteen to eighteen hours to come from Peru and Chili. Wherever this earthquake occurred it must have taken place from six to eighteen hours before it was registered here, so that it could hardly be the one felt by the steamer Owari Maru in Gulf Pachili."

"Do you know whether or not this earthquake is a severe one?" "I should say that it was not," said the Professor. "The waves, as registered by the tide gauge, are coming so irregularly that I feel certain the disturbance is but slight. In the case of large earthquakes the waves are very regular at first, then break up and become confused." "Will you kindly explain the workings of the tide gauge for the benefit of the Examiner's

readers?" asked the reporter. "With great pleasure. A continuous piece of paper about sixteen inches wide is moved forward by clockwork at the rate of an inch per hour. Over this sheet there is a pencil which is connected by chain and wheels to a float which is lifted by the rise of the tide and falls with it. The horizontal movement of the pencil is one-twelfth that of the change of height of the water, and as the point of the pencil rests on the paper, a continuous curved line is drawn, indicating the rise and fall of the tide. A scale is then used to measure the height of the tide at each balf hour of the day and night above the datum plane. This datum plane is the average beight of all the lowest waters of each day. When there is no storm the curve traced by the pencil is smooth. But if there is a storm and the waves are breaking on the bar off the Golden Gate, then a series of sharp serrations is exhibited. But if an earthquake wave reaches the harbor the continuous smooth curve is made somewhat irregular by comparatively long rises and depressions from the general line of the curve. These rises and depressions may, as in the Crakatoa earthquake, be equal to one and a half inch from crest to hollow, or eighteen inches in actual change of the water-level, and from crest to crest the time may be thirty-five

"Have many earthquakes been recorded on this tide-register?" asked the reporter. "All the great earrhquakes have been recorded upon it and upon those of San Diego and Astoria, until they were stopped. In 1854 the three gauges offered such data that Prof. Bache deduced therefrom the average depth of the Pacific ocean, between San Francisco and Japan, to be 2,400 fathoms. This depth has been fully confirmed by the deep-sea soundings of Commodore Belknap, in the Tuscarora in 1874."

"How do local earthquakes affect the tide-"Local earthquakes, such as the sharp one that centerd at Haywards, Oct. 22, 1868, do not make any record upon the tide-gauge at all. This is a readily understood mechanical deduc-

CARDINAL HOWARD.

He Is Hopelessly Demented, but Is the Most Picturesque of Madmen.

The latest news of Cardinal Howard is of his

removal for the winter from the private mad-house in St. John's Wood, London, where he has been confined, to a better asylum situated near Brighton. No story of dementia is more affecting than that of the distinguished churchman. His sad fate causes much sorrow, particularly in Rome and London. The Cardinal is a magnificent looking man. As archpriest and Dean of St. Peter's at Rome, he was the most majestic figure of all the splendid ceremonies for which that Basilica is famous. His stately mien was wont to draw forth the remark on the part of the English present that "if Italy was responsible for the unrivaled architecture of the cathedral, Great Britain, at any rate, had furnished the only cardinal whose appearance was in keeping with that of the edifice." The graciousness of his person was fully in accord with his talents and attainments. He was the most perfect linguist of the Sacred College, speaking Russian Arabic, Armenian, German, French, Italian and Spanish with fluency. He devoted much of his time to philological studies, in which he was an adept, while next to Cardinal Prince Hohenlohe, he was the most intelligent and appreciative patron of music. The disease which has laid this splendid edifice in ruins first appeared in December, 1887. Toward the end of the next February he administered a terrible thrashing to his chaplain, who was rescued more dead than alive from his master's hands, and the Duke of Norfolk, who happened to be in Rome at the time, was immediately notified of his consin, the Cardinal's condition. which continued very violent. With the greatest difficulty the Duke succeeded in conveying his cousin to Paris. He was taken to a famous private lunatic asylum at Passy. Thence he was removed to Arundel Castle. Subsequent removals have been as above stated. The Cardinal is now hopelessly demented, but he still looks the picture of health, save for a wild glance in his eyes. His mania almost steadily is that he is a captain in the British cavalry, and his language is reported to be much better adapted to the mess-room than to a monastery. He is very watchful about his clothes, and insists on maintaining a Cardinal's dress throughout, even to the red stockings and the red

beretta, which he wears back on the side of his head like an officer's forage cap. Edward Howard was born in the year 1829. Like Pope Pius IX, who created him cardinal in 1877, he began life as an officer of a crack cavalry regiment, and for seven years held a commission in the Second Life Guards, at Windsor. The cardinal's youth, previous to his joining the church, was a very stormy one, and it was ow-ing to a romantic affaire de cour that he forsook the helmet for the tonsure. He quickly became a great favorite of Pope Pius IX, who, besides attaching him to his household, seut him to win his spurs in various difficult missions of India and elsewhere. Cardinal Howard, who is the successor of the Cardinal of York, the last of the Stuarts, as Archbishop of Frascati, possesses a handsome fortune, and is a younger member of the great English ducal house of Norfolk. The cardinal, it may be added, is the only member of the Sacred College who is a member of the Guards' Club in Pall Mall.

No Danger of Collision. Boston Transcript. No thorn without a rose is the opinion of the editor of the Martha's Vineyard Herald, who, every time that he reads of a railroad horror, is thankful that the Martha's Vineyard Railroad owns only one train. "No fear of collision can afflict the traveler on our road," adds the Herald, with a suggestive use of the singular.

Effect of Drugs in the Stomach. In a recent paper on the treatment of disor-ders of digestion, Prof. P. Finckler, of the Uni-versity of Bonn, makes some very interesting and valuable observations. In speaking of the

relative merits of pepsin and papoid, the new drug obtained from the papah fruit of South

America, that German authority says: "Pepsin

acts in the stomach, but not in the intestines. as in the latter the reaction is neutral or alkaline. Under these conditions papoid will digest food while pepsin will be useless. The degree (amount) of acid reaction in the stomach differs greatly, especially in the case of a stomach out of order; in which case the reaction can be so highly acid or alkaline that pepsin would be of no value at all. In the treatment of stomach-catarrh, it is found, as a general rule, that the contents of the viscus have been rendred artificially neutral or alkaline by the administration of remedies. so that in these cases pepsin will have absolutely no effect. Papoid, on the contrary, will act energetically. It increases the flow of gastric juice by stimulating the peptic glands. It dissolves any unhealthy mucus sheating the thin walls of the stomach and intestines may have, thus evidencing that the drug will prove useful in all cases where there is either deficient secretion of the peptin ferments, abnormal fermentation, or a combination of both conditions. It is perfectly harmless." These are important facts for dyspepties to know, coming as they do from from the boats. On arrival they are sent to the different markets, where they lie with their "flippers" still tied, until either they are sold or made exclusively in Europe.

The drug has been compressed into Papoid two or three copper coins with which to purchase a little lard, sngar, beans, coffee, corn or other article required for the coming meal. The service required for the coming meal. The service required for the coming meal article required for the coming meal. one of the best authorities in the old world.

TRADE IN MEXICO

Held by Foreign Merchants Through a Long Credit System-The Reciprocity Treaty.

Special Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal. CHIHAUHUA, Mexico, Oct. 23.—Business in Mexico is largely conducted on credit. The merchants of England, France and Germany bave been, and still are, in the habit of granting such long credit to purchasers from this country, that it will require great effort, much sacrifice and a long time to divert to the United States that large portion of the trade of Mexico which should have gone there long ago.

Formerly the merchants of Mexico purchased

their goods in Europe on one year's time, with-

out interest, with the privilege of another year's time, if necessary, at 7 per cent. This induced many of them to purchase large stocks, and in order to dispose of these goods, they freey granted their customers a credit of from six to ten months, always, however, adding a large margin of profit to compensate for the time thus given. This system of extended credits naturally led to overpurchase on the part of many debtors, and too often ended in disaster to both dealer and creditor. Recently credits have been somewhat shortened, but even now a' credit of from six to ten months is customary on European invoices. Prior to the coming of railroads to this country long credits were a necessity, because of the fact that shipments from Europe and even from the United States, could mot possibly reach the purchasers in the interior short of from four to six months. A credit, therefore, of less than one year would hardly furnish time to dispose the merchandise and make collections and returns. This explains why the merchants of foreign countries, where money is cheap and mercantile houses are strong, able and willing to grant long credits, long since took possession of the trade of Mexico, and to this day control it to a very great extent. The American merchant generally wants all invoices paid within thirty to ninety days, and does not look far from home for trade, where longer time is demanded. With the advent of railroads, the manner of doing business here will undergo a radical change. The change will, however, be gradual, for the Mexican people are slow to adopt new customs or to abandon old ones. The American "commercial traveler" has heretofore time will doubtless achieve a great success in this now unpromising field. One way by which trade might be largely de-

reloped in Mexico to the benefit of the United States would be by taking up and ratifying the reciprocity treaty which has been pending in Congress for a very long time. In this treaty the United States secures large advantages and grants but little in return. It admits to Mexico a few articles that are extensively manufactured in the States, and greatly in demand in this country. The approval of the treaty would open a door through which American dealers and manufacturers would find their way here and start the current of trade to the north.

The strong opposition to this treaty came from the sugar-planters of the South, but they were fighting something which had in it no danger to their interests. The Mexicans do not produce enough sugar for home consumption, and that of an inferior grade as compared with the product of most other sugar-producing countries. The retail price of a common dark-colored domestic sugar in this part of Mexico is 16 cents a pound. With sugar selling in the United States at from 6 to 9 cente a pound, as it now is, with but little prospect of any great advance in the future, it is not probable that the crude sugars of Mexico will ever successfully compete with the products of either the United States or Cuba But a small portion of Mexican territory is adapted to sugar culture, and even in the localities best suited to this industry the scarcity of water renders the business precarious and expensive
Sweets of all kinds are largely consumed by the
people of Mexico. With a fair system of trade
once established between the two countries, and with an improvement in the condition of the people here, which would naturally follow, it is quite probable that sugar from the United States

would find a market here instead of being brought into competition with the Mexican product at home. Another thing that hampers trade between the two nations is the difference in the value of the currency. For instance, two half-dollars, United States coinage, containing 346 grains pure silver, are worth 25 cents more than a Mexican dollar containing 377 grains, an anomaly caused by the fact that American silver coin is at par with gold, thanks to the "flat" of the government. The Mexican people do not understand this, and say they do not care to trade with a people who will allow them but 75 cents for their silver dollar which contains more pure silver that the

American dollar. The people of Mexico are very much inclined to go in debt. There is a large class of idle and shiftless population in all the cities and large towns who have no apparent means of support, and who manage to live without work. The laborers and working people generally are care-less and improvident, living from "hand to mouth" reveling on feast days, which are fre-quent here—fond of cheap display, and strongly addicted to gambling. It is quite customary for the agricultural and mining laborer to enter upon a voluntary "peonage." or quasi-slavery by accepting advances from his employer, and then never having the ability, even if he has the inclination to cancel the debt. The first request-of a servant, mechanic or employe of any kind is for advance of a stipulated sum of money before commencing work or fulfilling any engagement whatever. The pretext generally is that the advance asked for is to pay off a debt owing to the last employer, or to redeem goods or clothing in the hands of the pawnbroker. Usually the demand is for more than is necessary for such purposes, and the surplus will be used in sambling or other injurious dissipation. It is not unusual for agricultural laborers to obtain two years' wages in advance, and in such cases they are virtually enslaved to the employer making the advance. Freedom from such serfdom can be obtained only by the payment of the debt, with such increase as the conscience of the master permits him to add in the way of interest and fictitious items of various kinds. It is useless for the "peon" to seek employment eisewhere until the payment of the debt is completed. No ranchero will give employment to a laborer who is in debt to a neighbor.

It will not seem strange, when the prevailing rates of wages are ascertained, that mechanics and other laboring men rarely accumulate money or property, or that the "peons" who owe money and bind themselves to work it out are unable to cancel the debt and escape from servitude. A journeyman mechanic earns from 50 cents to \$1 a day. Sundays and the many feast days excepted. Common farm hands receive 20 to 40 cents; miners get 50 cents to \$1. The en-slaved peon is paid from \$4 to \$6 dollars a month, with board, the cost of which is not to exceed 9 cents a day. A soldier of the Mexican republic is paid 37 cents a day, out of which be must furnish his own provisions. The Mexican army has no commissary department, each soldier being required to shift for himself in the matter of procuring his daily rations. This little stipend of the soldier is paid him every morning, and he usually goes to bed without a penny in his pocket. One of the mysteries of life in this country is how a soldier, with a wife and one or more children, can manage to feed and clothe the family. Many of these soldiers have families who follow the regiment wherever it may go, and in some way they find enough to eat and wear, and are apparently contented with the world.

The prudent American laborer, accustomed as he is to all the comforts of life, is a prince in comparison with those of Mexico, and he should sturdily oppose any political policy which may tend to bring his labor into competition with that which can be furnished by Mexico and oth-

er foreign countries. The retail trade in this part of Mexico, while it may be large in the aggregate, is transacted in sales of the smallest possible quantities. The common coin in circulation is a copper piece known as a "tlaco," of the value of 1 cent, and it is surprising to see the num-ber of articles sold for that single coin: as also for its multiple up to 124 cents. It is not castomary for any of the families-even those of the better class—to keep a supply of groceries, vegetables, or provisions of any kind on hand, more than may be sufficient for the wants of the current day. Many articles necessary for the table cannot, of consee, be kept in a climate like this, where ice is not to be had and where cellars are almost unknown. But even those things that are not perishable are not kept in quantities. The reason given for not keeping them is that owing to the universal dishonesty of servants it is more economical to buy even in small quantities than to suffer the inevitable lesses by theft that are sure to follow when supplies are kept in the house. It is a matter of astenishment to an American to observe the mistress of the house, almost every hour in the day, sending a servant out with one,

A PATTERN-MAKER'S STORY

"It Came In Spots"-Graphic Description of a Dangerous Trouble.

A Native of Indianapolis Tells of the Change That Came to Him Twelve Years Ago.

"Yes, they make nearly everything out of paper now, I am a pattern-maker and work at the American paper pulley-works at 180 S.

Pennsylvania street." The above remark was addressed to the writer by Mr. Albert H. Bettcher, a young man whose picture accompanies this.

"I have lived in this city all my life," Mr. Bettcher continued, "in fact was born here. My life has been that of the generality of city men up to about twelve years ago. The change them was anything but pleasant.

"It was like this: Twelve years ago in the winter I caught a severe cold. How, I don't recollect, but I remember, however, that I had it all of that winter. In the spring, when the weather grew warm, my cold appeared to get better, and during the summer months I didn't suffer much from it, but with the return of winter my cold returned with renewed violence.

"And so it went on, season after season, for six long years, each winter bringing back my sufferings with increased intensity. About six years since the trouble assumed a new and more serious form. My nose would run-that is a thin, watery mucus would flow from my nose almost constantly. Later on the nostrile would stop up-first on one side then on the other. In trying to clear my nose the obstacles in the air passages I would



blow out large scabs or lumps of mucus which were frequently streaked with blood.

"I would spit up a great deal of mucus of whitish and sometimes a yellow color which seemed to have dropped down into my throat from the interior of my head. This was a constant annoyance, as well as very unpleasant, as the mucus had a bad taste and odor. "There was a tickling sensation in my throat

and a dryness that caused me to cough a great deal. I had beadaches more or less severe troubling me constantly. The pain would come in spots-sometimes right on the top of my head, then at the base of my skull, then just over my eyes and across my forehead. There was a buzzing, ringing sensation in my ears. I noticed I was becoming hard of hearing. My memory grew poor. I would forget easily. "There was a sore, tender feeling in my chest

and at times a sharp, shooting pain darting through my side. My appetite grew poor and the very sight of food would turn me sick. "My rest at night was disturbed by horrible dreams and in the morning I would awaken with an unrefreshed feeling, more tired than when I had gone to bed. I had a bad taste in my mouth and a collection of slime about the teeth and could eat scarcely any breakfast. "If, when stooping over, I would straighten

up quickly, my head would spin round like a top and I would scarcely be able to see for a moment. And then I would feel so tired. I wonder if you have ever felt that feeling. "You lose all ambition; you seem to live in little world of your own; the sound of voices come to your ear indistinctly, as if they were far off; you understand that this or that must be done and plod through it-how you can hardly tell; you would like to sleep a little while longer in the morning or put off some duty until tomorrow and you would much rather sit down than move; it is even too much exertion to move your hands, or your feet; you would sooner sit perfectly still, until the very position you are sitting in becomes a burden to you. You get gloomy and have unpleasant forebodings. It you have felt this way you can imagine how

felt and what I had to contend with." "You don't feel that way now!"
"No," concluded Mr. Betteber, "shanks to the treatment of Da Franklyn Blair, of 203 North Illinois street, I am feeling better than I have in years. My cough does not bother me. I eat and sleep well, and feel altogether like a new

[Mr. Bettcher lives at 231 South Delaware street where he may be found and this statement

DOCTOR FRANKLYN BLAIR

LATE OF NEW YORK CITY, Has Permanent Offices at 203 North Illinois Street,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Where he treats with success all curable cases. Medical diseases treated successfully. Consumption, Bright's Disease, Dysyepsia, Rheumatism, Malaria and all NERVOUS DISEASES. All diseases peculiar to the sexes a specialty. CATARRH CURED. ALL DISEASES OF THE EAR AND EYE SKILL-FULLY TREATED, INCLUDING GRANULAR LIDS, SORE EYES, etc. THE VARIOUS EYE OPERATIONS SUCCESSFULLY PERFORMED.

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No letters answered unless accompanied by four

cents in stamps. home the purchases. Paper is very scarcerarely being used for wrapping-and it is necessary to send something in which to bring home the provisions. As a rule a plate is quite large

enough to carry all that is purchased. Those who have money to loan in this country dispose of it both on personal and mortgage security. An ordinary note or promise to pay, such as is common in the States, is of no value here as commercial paper. When loans are made on personal security only, the obligation is what is known as a "libranza," which is eimply a draft drawn by A in favor of B and accepted by C-it being necessary to have three or more parties named in the draft -- a drawer, an acceptor and a payee. If such an obligation is dishonored at maturity, there are no legal proceedings in the way of suit, trial and judgment. If at. sundown of the day on which the draft falls due, payment is not made to the satisfaction of the holder thereof, judgment is taken as confessed as to both drawer and acceptor, as well as to all indorsers. The holder has only to place the draft in the hands of the judge of the court, at the same time stating his preference as to which one of the debtors shall be first proceeded against. When this election is made, the property of the one thus selected must first be exhausted before proceeding against any of the others. If the first one against whom execution issues is not able to pay the debt in full, another of the debtors may be proceeded against, but only one at a time, until the debt is fully paid, or all the defendants are stripped of assets. Debts secured by mortgage are not popular in Mexico. It is very expensive to make such

only extraordinary cases will admit of securing loans of money in this manner.

records, and almost quite as expensive to cancel

them after they are made. A special tax is lev-

ied on such instruments, which, if not paid, renders them of no value. A heavy stamp tax

is also imposed, while the fees of the notary,

who is also the recorder, are calculated with so

much ingenuity and so little conscience, that

The Way to Get Rid of Them. Boston Transcript. Salesman-"Those confounded dress goods don't go off worth a cent. They've been in stock now for over a year, and we haven't sold more'n fifty yards all told."

Prorrietor-"What did they cost us?" "Thirty-five cents; and I've been offering them for a quarter." "Why not try them on the bargain counter?" "I suppose we might try it."
"All right. And, Mr. Tating, mark them at 79 cents. We must get rid of them some way."

A Variation.

Boston Transcript

"The Lord giveth a cheerful lover," murmured Miss Wilker. "No, that isn't right," she added "but yet it has a pleasing sound."